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Item 14 of the provisional agenda

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Commission on Human Rights the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003), which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/91 of 12 December 1993.

The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the members of the Commission to paragraphs 25 (a) and (c) of the Programme of Action, which refer to specific action to be undertaken by the Commission in connection with the implementation of the activities of the Decade.

GE.94-10284 [E]

Programme of action for the third decade to combat racism and racial discrimination (1993-2003)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The goals and objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are those adopted by the General Assembly for the first Decade and contained in paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973:

> "The ultimate goals of the Decade are to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist regimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist regimes."

2. In drawing up suggested elements for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, account has been taken of the fact that current global economic conditions have caused many Member States to call for budgetary restraint, which in turn requires a conservative approach to the number and type of programmes of action that may be considered at this time. The Secretary-General also took into account the relevant suggestions made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its forty-first session. The elements presented below have been suggested as those which are essential, should resources be made available to implement them.

II. MEASURES TO ENSURE A PEACEFUL TRANSITION FROM APARTHEID TO A DEMOCRATIC, NON-RACIAL REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

3. Recently, there have been signs of change in South Africa, notably the abolition of such legal pillars of apartheid as the Group Areas Act, the Land Areas Act and the Population Registration Act. Although there is reason to be hopeful that South Africa is moving into the mainstream of the international community, the transition period may prove to be difficult and dangerous. Fierce political competition between political parties and ethnic groups has in fact already led to bloodshed.

4. The General Assembly and the Security Council should therefore continue to exercise constant vigilance with regard to South Africa until a democratic regime is installed in that country. These two bodies might, moreover, consider initiating a mechanism to advise and assist the parties concerned in order to bring apartheid to an end, not only in law but also in fact. Reference should be made to Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 urging the South African authorities to bring an effective end to the violence and bring those responsible to justice.

5. The General Assembly will continue to examine the relevant work undertaken by the established United Nations bodies in the fight against apartheid, that is, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Group of Three and the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa.

III. MEASURES TO REMEDY THE LEGACY OF CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISPARITIES LEFT BY APARTHEID

6. Action will be needed to rectify the consequences of apartheid in southern Africa, since the policy of apartheid has entailed the use of state power to increase inequalities between racial groups. The knowledge and experience of human rights bodies dealing with racial discrimination could be most useful in promoting equality. Assistance to the victims of the political antagonisms resulting from the process of dismantling apartheid must also be given the greatest attention, and international solidarity on their behalf should be intensified.

7. The Centre for Human Rights should offer technical assistance in the field of human rights to South Africa during and after the transition period. A cycle of seminars intended to encourage the advent of an egalitarian society should be envisaged, in cooperation with the concerned specialized agencies and units of the United Nations Secretariat, which could include the following:

(a) Seminar on measures to be taken on behalf of the disadvantaged groups in South African society in the cultural, economic and social fields ("positive discrimination");

(b) Seminar on the effects of racial discrimination on the health of members of disadvantaged groups;

(c) Training courses in human rights for the South African police force, military and judiciary.

8. In addition, in cooperation with the democratically elected Government of South Africa, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization might undertake a project for the total revision of the South African educational system in order to eliminate all methods and references of a racist character.

IV. ACTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

9. During the discussion at the substantive session of 1992 of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, many delegations expressed their concern with regard to new expressions of racism, racial discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia in various parts of the world. In particular, these affect minorities, ethnic groups, migrant workers, indigenous populations, nomads, immigrants and refugees.

10. The biggest contribution to the elimination of racial discrimination will be that which results from the actions of States within their own territories. International action undertaken as part of any programme for the Third Decade

should therefore be directed so as to assist States to act effectively. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination has established standards for States, and every opportunity should be seized to ensure that these are universally accepted and applied.

11. The General Assembly should consider more effective action to ensure that all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination fulfil their reporting and financial obligations. National action against racism and racial discrimination should be monitored and improved by requesting an expert member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prepare a report on obstacles encountered with respect to the effective implementation of the Convention by States parties and suggestions for remedial measures.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to organize regional workshops and seminars. A team from the Committee should be invited to monitor these meetings. The following themes are suggested for the seminars:

(a) Seminar to assess the experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The seminar would also assess the efficiency of national legislation and recourse procedures available to victims of racism;

(b) Seminar on the eradication of incitement to racial hatred and discrimination, including the prohibition of propaganda activities and of organizations involved in them;

(c) Seminar on the right to equal treatment before tribunals and other judicial institutions, including the provision of reparation for damages suffered as a result of discrimination;

(d) Seminar on the transmission of racial inequality from one generation to another, with special reference to the children of migrant workers and the appearance of new forms of segregation;

(e) Seminar on immigration and racism;

(f) Seminar on international cooperation in the elimination of racial discrimination, including cooperation between States, the contribution of non-governmental organizations, national and regional institutions, United Nations bodies and petitions to treaty-monitoring bodies;

(g) Seminar on the enactment of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination affecting ethnic groups, migrant workers and refugees (in Europe and North America);

(h) Seminar on flows of refugees resulting from ethnic conflicts or political restructuring of multi-ethnic societies in socio-economic transition (Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia) and their link with racism in the host country;

(i) Training course on national legislation prohibiting racial discrimination for nationals from countries within and without such legislation;

(j) Regional seminars on nationalism, ethno-nationalism and human rights could also provide an opportunity for broadening knowledge of the causes of today's ethnic conflicts and particularly of the so-called policy of "ethnic cleansing", in order to provide solutions.

13. The General Assembly requests the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to undertake specific activities that could be carried out by Governments and relevant national non-governmental organizations to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March each year. Support should be sought from artists, as well as religious leaders, trade unions, enterprises and political parties, to sensitize the population on the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

14. The Department of Public Information should also publish its posters for the Third Decade and informative brochures on the activities planned for the Decade. Documentary films and reports, as well as radio broadcasts on the damaging effects of racism and racial discrimination, should, moreover, be considered.

15. In cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Department of Public Information, the General Assembly supports the organization of a seminar on the role of mass media in combating or disseminating racist ideas.

16. In cooperation with the International Labour Organisation, the possibility of organizing a seminar on the role of trade unions in combating racism and racial discrimination in employment should be explored.

17. The General Assembly invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education.

18. The General Assembly calls upon Member States to make special efforts:

(a) To promote the aim of non-discrimination in all educational programmes and policies;

(b) To give special attention to the civic education of teachers. It is essential that teachers be aware of the principles and essential content of the legal texts relevant to racism and racial discrimination and of how to deal with the problem of relations between children belonging to different communities;

(c) To teach contemporary history at an early age, presenting children with an accurate picture of the crimes committed by fascist and other totalitarian regimes, and more particularly of the crimes of apartheid and genocide;

(d) To ensure that curricula and textbooks reflect anti-racist principles and promote intercultural education.

V. ACTION AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

19. The following questions are addressed in the context of action to be undertaken at the national and regional levels: have there been any successful national models to eliminate racism and racial prejudices that could be recommended to States, for example, for educating children, or principles of equality to tackle racism against migrant workers, ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples? What kind of affirmative action programmes are there at the national or regional level to redress discrimination against specific groups?

20. The General Assembly recommends that States that have not yet done so adopt, ratify and implement legislation prohibiting racism and racial discrimination, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

21. The General Assembly recommends that Member States review their national programmes to combat racial discrimination and its effects in order to identify and to seize opportunities to close gaps between different groups, and especially to undertake housing, educational and employment programmes that have proved to be successful in combating racial discrimination and xenophobia.

22. The General Assembly recommends that Members States encourage the participation of journalists and human rights advocates from minority groups and communities in the mass media. Radio and television programmes should increase the number of broadcasts produced by and in cooperation with racial and cultural minority groups. Multicultural activities of the media should also be encouraged where they can contribute to the suppression of racism and xenophobia.

23. The General Assembly recommends that regional organizations cooperate closely with United Nations efforts in combating racism and racial discrimination. Regional organizations dealing with human rights issues could mobilize public opinion in their regions against the evils of racism and racial prejudices directed towards disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. These institutions could serve an important function in assisting Governments to enact national legislation against racial discrimination and promote adoption and application of international conventions. Regional human rights commissions should be called upon to publicize widely basic texts on existing human rights instruments.

VI. BASIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES

24. The long-term viability of the United Natons programme against racism and racial discrimination will depend in part on continuing research into the causes of racism and into the new manifestations of racism and racial discrimination. The General Assembly may wish to examine the importance of preparing studies on racism. The following are some aspects to be studied:

(a) Study of the application of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Such a study might assist States to learn from one another the national measures undertaken to implement the Convention;

(b) Study of the economic factors contributing to perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Integration or preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society;

(d) Study of political rights, including the participation of various racial groups in political processes and their representation in government service;

(e) Study of civil rights, including migration, nationality and freedom of opinion and association;

(f) Study of educational measures to combat racial prejudice and discrimination and to propagate the principles of the United Nations;

(g) Studies of the socio-economic costs of racism and racial discrimination;

(h) Global integration and the question of racism and the nation State;

(i) National mechanisms against racism and racial discrimination in the fields of immigration, employment, salary, housing, education and ownership of property.

VII. COORDINATION AND REPORTING

25. It may be relevant to recall that in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, in which it proclaimed the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly charged the Economic and Social Council with coordinating the implementation of the programme and evaluating the activities. The Assembly decides that the following steps should be taken to strengthen the United Nations input into the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination:

(a) The General Assembly entrusts the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, with the responsibility for coordinating the programmes and evaluating the activities undertaken in connection with the Third Decade;

(b) The Secretary-General is invited to provide specific information on activities against racism, to be contained in one annual report, which should be comprehensive in nature and allow a general overview of all mandated activities. This will facilitate coordination and evaluation;

(c) An open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, or other appropriate arrangements under the Commission, may be established to review decade-related information on the basis of the annual reports referred to above, as well as relevant studies and reports of seminars, to assist the Commission in formulating appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on particular activities, allocation of priorities and so on.

26. Furthermore, an inter-agency meeting should be organized immediately after the proclamation of the Third Decade, in 1994, with a view to planning working meetings and other activities.

VIII. REGULAR SYSTEM-WIDE CONSULTATIONS

27. On an annual basis, consultations between the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should take place to review and plan decade-related activities. In this framework, the Centre for Human Rights should organize inter-agency meetings to consider and discuss further measures to strengthen the coordination and cooperation of programmes related to the issues of combating racism and racial discrimination.

28. The Centre for Human Rights should also strengthen the relationship with non-governmental organizations fighting against racism and racial discrimination by holding consultations and briefings with the non-governmental organizations. Such meetings could help them to initiate, develop and present proposals regarding the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

29. The Secretary-General should include the activities to be carried out during the decade, as well as the related resource requirements, in the proposed programme budgets, which will be submitted biennially, during the decade, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DATE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Note from the International Labour Office

ILO activity to combat racial discrimination in southern Africa

South Africa

1. The Commission will be aware of the long efforts of ILO in combating apartheid and assisting its victims. Now that the struggle has moved into a different phase, ILO is providing any assistance it can to enable South Africa to make a transition to full democracy in the best possible conditions.

2. The following information concentrates on the period since the Commission's 1993 session.

3. The 29th Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning action against Apartheid was submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 80th session (June 1993). This report, copies of which are attached, examined (1) recent developments in labour and social matters in South Africa; (2) information supplied by Governments and by employers' and workers' organizations on action against apartheid; and (3) international action against apartheid.

4. This report was examined by a special committee established for this purpose during the June 1993 Conference session. That committee adopted conclusions which, inter alia, asked the Director-General of ILO to submit a plan of action to the ILO Governing Body for assistance in the transition. It also asked the Governing Body to consider the suspension of the application of the above-mentioned Declaration under certain conditions.

5. In August 1993 the Director-General dispatched a mission to South Africa to examine the country's needs in relation to the kinds of assistance ILO could offer. This was supplemented by a further mission which examined the ILO contribution to the United Nations/Commonwealth Donors' Conference on human resources development, a subject of considerable interest to ILO. The results of these two missions were submitted to the Governing Body at its November 1993 session. The Governing Body decided to suspend the application of the Declaration with immediate effect in order to allow the implementation of the plan of action which it adopted. Copies of the relevant reports have been communicated to the Centre for Human Rights.

6. A delegation from the tripartite National Manpower Commission of South Africa was present in Geneva during the November 1993 session of the Governing Body, and during that time held detailed discussions with the Office on possible technical assistance. The Assistant Director-General with responsibility for ILO activities in Africa visited the country in January 1994 to discuss further the question of ILO assistance, and discussions are continuing to define the country's needs and priorities.

7. In December 1993 the Director-General received a request from the Minister of Manpower of South Africa for ILO technical assistance in some fields, and at the time this submission is being written further such requests are expected to arrive in the near future. It may be possible to supply further information to the Commission on this during its session.

8. ILO has also received, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a report which the South African Government has indicated is intended to reply to the conclusions of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, which visited the country in early 1992. Information concerning further action on this report is being submitted to the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO Governing Body at the March 1994 session of the Governing Body, and the Commission will be kept informed of further developments in this connection. In application of the recommendations of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission's report, ILO has conducted or taken part in various training and consultative efforts in the country with the intention of assisting in the review of legislation and policies, and this is expected to be followed up in the near future.

9. The question of the review of the Declaration concerning action against Apartheid will be on the agenda of the 81st (1994) session of the International Labour Conference, together with the Director-General's 30th report on this subject.

Namibia

10. Discussions are under way for the beginning of a project of ILO assistance to this country for the development of a policy on affirmative action to overcome the effects of past racial discrimination, and the possible adoption of legislation on the subject.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE THIRD DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

UNESCO report on the implementation of the special project on the UNESCO contribution to the construction of a non-racial and apartheid-free society in South Africa

REPORT ON ACTION TO COMBAT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, PARTICULARLY IN SOUTH AFRICA, IN UNESCO'S SPHERES OF COMPETENCE (1992-1993) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1588 (L) AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2785 (XXVI)

Implementation of the special project on the UNESCO contribution to the construction of a non-racial and apartheid-free society in South Africa

1. UNESCO was one of the first United Nations agencies to provide specific assistance for action to combat apartheid, particularly in the fields of education and the social sciences. Since Nelson Mandela's release in February 1990 and the official abolition of the apartheid laws in 1992, the South African Government and democratic movements in South Africa have been holding negotiations to define and establish institutional frameworks for the construction of a democratic and united non-racial society.

2. This is the context of the action which UNESCO has been taking, in accordance with its programme and budget for 1992-1993 and in the framework of Major Programme Area VII: UNESCO's Contribution to Peace, Human Rights and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and, in particular, Programme VII.2: Human Rights and Contribution to the Elimination of Apartheid and All Other Forms of Discrimination, to implement an original

programme entitled "Special project: Contribution to the elimination of apartheid: towards an apartheid-free world", which was adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session in 1992. Its objective is the construction of a democratic, egalitarian and non-racial society.

1. Project implementing agency

3. In view of developments in the situation in South Africa and the country's importance not only in southern Africa, but throughout Africa and the world, the Director General of UNESCO appointed an official at the Organization's headquarters in Paris as director of the special project to coordinate the activities of various sectors of UNESCO on behalf of South Africa. By agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director General also decided that, in the context of the local representation of the United Nations, an official would subsequently be transferred to carry out UNESCO's activities.

2. Implementation of the special project in 1992

(a) Publications

4. In 1992, UNESCO published a booklet based on the results of the Workshop on Human Rights Questions in an Apartheid-Free South Africa, which was held in Banjul, Gambia, from 18 to 21 June 1991 and organized in cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

5. A special February 1992 issue of the UNESCO Courier focused on apartheid. It is entitled: "Apartheid: The Beginning of the End". It should be noted that the UNESCO Courier is a monthly magazine published in 36 languages and that it has made an undeniable contribution to information on human rights and action to combat racism, racial discrimination and the apartheid regime.

(b) Meetings

6. UNESCO is contributing to efforts by the United Nations to identify priority areas for international assistance to South Africa during the transition period to a non-racial democracy and thereafter. The Organization participated in the United Nations Seminar on South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping to Address Them, organized by the United Nations Special Committee and the United Nations Centre against Apartheid from 22 to 24 May 1992. The background document presented to this Seminar, "UNESCO's Activities and Prospects for Future Assistance Aimed at the Building of an Apartheid-Free Society, with Focus on Education, Training and Poverty Alleviation", mentions various areas where UNESCO is prepared, if requested and in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to provide support, including for a national educational policy review, assistance in providing human rights training to professional groups having special responsibility or need for knowledge of human rights standards and practices, assistance to black universities for teaching and research, assistance for mass media training, cooperation in analysis of youth problems and policy formulation, policy advice and training concerning gender issues.

7. The International Workshop on Cultural and Educational Policies in an Apartheid-Free South Africa was organized in Côte d'Ivoire from 16 to 19 June 1992 with the cooperation of the Côte d'Ivoire Committee for UNESCO. The purpose of the Workshop, which was attended by some 30 participants and observers, mostly agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, was to study various strategies that might be used for the formulation of cultural and information programmes for an apartheid-free society.

8. An important Round Table on Independent and Pluralistic Media in South Africa, in which UNESCO participated actively, was organized in Windhoek, Namibia, from 14 to 17 August 1992 as a contribution to reflection and planning on how to restructure communication policy and media institutions during the transition period and thereafter, in order to permit plurality and freedom of expression and the growth of democracy. Participants from South Africa came from the Campaign for Open Media, the South African Union of Journalists, the Media Workers Association of South Africa and the Conference of Independent Newspaper Editors; other participants were from Angola, Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique. The Seminar examined the structure of the South African media and the growth of an alternative press, called for the abrogation of still remaining discriminatory legislation limiting freedom of expression, examined various policy options and strategies for promoting press as well as radio and television broadcasting which could reach out to the needs of all groups in rural and urban areas and allow the representation and expression of all interests. The Seminar examined concrete training needs and some possibilities for media training for the majority population in South Africa. The Seminar, which received some support from the Swedish International Development Authority and the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung, was preceded by a meeting on the establishment of a secretariat for the Media Institute of Southern Africa, which has just been established.

9. UNESCO participated in a conference on educational assistance to disadvantaged South Africans, organized by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (September 1992, New York). It was a follow-up to the 1991 Conference held in Paris and co-sponsored by UNESCO. The Conference, which was attended by more than 90 participants, including South African experts on education, identified mechanisms for the coordination of bilateral and multilateral educational assistance programmes and studies, among other issues, of linkages between education, training and employment. While there was widespread agreement that the crisis in education in South Africa should be tackled by the South Africans themselves, the participants concluded that the United Nations agencies could, as an interim measure, provide technical assistance in agreed areas of priority, such as capacity-building in black universities and tertiary student financial assistance.

10. UNESCO took part in the symposium organized by the Bordeaux Institute of Political Studies and the Human Sciences Centre on the topic: "Ethnicity and power in South Africa" (12-13 November 1992). It contributed mainly to the workshop on "South Africa and ethnic groups".

11. UNESCO also played an active role in the consultations between the Special Committee against Apartheid and non-governmental organizations and between the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and the other organizations of the United Nations system. These consultations were held in Geneva from 29 November to 2 December 1992.

12. UNESCO took part in the meeting for consultations between non-governmental anti-apartheid organizations and the organizations of the United Nations system held in Geneva from 13 November to 2 December 1992.

(c) Data banks

13. UNESCO has set up a data bank and an information follow-up network on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa whose main objective is to give political decision-makers and other persons and organizations interested in the situation in the sub-region access, in UNESCO's fields of competence, to better information to help them prepare for the post-apartheid era.

3. Implementation of the special project in 1993

(a) Publications

14. As a contribution to reflection on the needs of a post-apartheid society, the International Meeting on the Role of Religions and Religious Institutions in Dismantling Apartheid was organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the World Council of Churches in Geneva from 23 to 25 November 1991. The results of this conference were published in 1993.

15. The book entitled "Higher than hope, a biography of Nelson Mandela" was published in 1993 by Editions Présence africaine with financial assistance from UNESCO.

16. A study to identify and analyse the state of information on the scope of pertinent research and types of methodology used to explain ethnicity and identify consciousness and their influence on the building of a new democratic society was carried out in 1993, with the financial assistance of UNESCO, by the Center for Social and Development Studies of the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa.

(b) Meetings

17. The UNESCO Workshop to Plan, Design and Implement a Literacy Training Programme for Peri-Urban South African Youth was held in Gaborone, Botswana, from 15 to 26 March 1993. Many experts, teachers and representatives of religious communities and non-governmental organizations, who were all South Africans, took part, as did representatives of the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (AALAE) and the University of Botswana School of Continuing Education. Students from the University of Botswana also took part on some days. The participants were unanimously in favour of the training workshop, whose purpose was to enable them to design, plan and implement an informal adult education training programme as part of action to combat violence in urban areas.

18. UNESCO participated actively in the Conference on Ethnicity, Identity and Nationalism in South Africa: Comparative Perspective (Grahamstown, 20-24 April 1993). Several hundred participants from universities, non-governmental organizations, foundations and diplomatic missions accredited in South Africa were present. Over 60 communications were submitted at 6 plenaries and in 15 committees. The chairmanship of the Committee on Nationalism and Local Identity was entrusted to the representative of UNESCO. His contribution consisted mainly in describing UNESCO's activities for the building of a South African nation based on the realities of multi-ethnic societies. The participants made an appeal to organizations such as UNESCO, the United Nations, the OAU, the Commonwealth and the EEC for the protection of minorities, the promotion of languages and the free practice of beliefs to enable every South African to find and live according to his own identity.

19. At the invitation of the African National Congress (ANC), UNESCO took part in the Culture and Development Conference (CDC), which was held in Johannesburg from 15 April to 2 May 1993. The participants, who included intellectuals, artists, arts and entertainment administrators, representatives of all political tendencies, including the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU, and Government representatives, stressed the need for a ministry of culture and the establishment of an autonomous national commission which would be headed by a board composed of persons known for their interest in culture and which would guarantee the funding of activities and share responsibility for the country's cultural policy.

(c) Missions in South Africa

20. The following three missions took place: during the first one, meetings were held with the most representative non-governmental organizations, religious institutions and ANC to identify the persons who would be responsible for carrying out civic activities in connection with the election preparations and voter education. During the second, meetings were held with the Rector of Fort Hare University and the Director of the Cultural Study Centre to discuss a project for a national museum on the resistance which was evaluated at over $1 million and was to be financed by UNDP. The third mission was designed to gather information and statistics on the preparation of a language policy project in accordance with the Kempton Park agreements, which recognize three official languages in South Africa, and on the editing and publication of the records of the Culture and Development Conference (see para. 19 above).

(d) Assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU

21. It may be noted that, in 1992-1993, UNESCO continued to provide educational assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU, in cooperation with UNDP, the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Under projects implemented in cooperation with ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), such assistance was designed to educate over 350 students in post-secondary and vocational training educational establishments and over 550 students in primary and secondary schools.

4. Special Programme for South Africa: 1994-1995 biennium

22. In the educational field, UNESCO intends to send a team of experts in education, finance, planning and economics, who will give valuable advice to the negotiators in the National Educational and Technical Forum during the transition period. The BRX/SAF special programme is already working in cooperation with the education sector on the formulation of an ad hoc training programme for these experts and consultations will also be held with IIPE for this purpose. The BRX/SAF director carried out a mission to London to meet the representatives of the United Nations system in connection with the preparations for the donors' conference in South Africa which will be held from 22 to 30 June, especially in the area of education, where UNESCO has been named the lead agency.

23. In the area of culture, UNESCO sent a delegation to the Culture and Development Conference (CDC) organized by ANC and is closely involved in the follow-up to the Conference. Via ED/HE, it has established two chairs at Durban-Westville University: one in engineering (this is the only black university in South Africa that has an engineering faculty) and the other in peace culture. To our knowledge, this is the first UNESCO peace culture chair in the world and it is all the more remarkable in that South Africa is not yet a member State of UNESCO. A contract has been signed with the Mayibuye Cultural Centre in Cape Town for the publication (in South Africa) and the dissemination of the final report of the proceedings of the National Conference on the Development of Culture, which was held in Johannesburg in May 1993, sponsored by ANC and attended by UNESCO. Under BRX/SAF, a preliminary report on the historic "Museum of People" at Fort Hare University is being prepared by the CLT programme expert following a mission in November 1993 carried out on the initiative of and funded by BRX/SAF on the basis of requests by this black university and ANC authorities. A $1,138,000 budget has been submitted to UNDP for the implementation of this integrated museum project, which will go a long way to reviving the cultural memory of the black population of South Africa and its anti-apartheid struggle. The special programme also sent a preparatory mission to South Africa to collect statistical data for the formulation of a language policy project.

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